

AMONG THE COMPANIES

TRINIDAD ELECTRIC.

The earnings of the Trinidad Electric Company of Halifax, Canada, for May, 1917, amounted to:

	Gross.	Net.
Railroad	\$11,346.34	\$ 4,590.82
Light and Power	8,884.25	4,060.37
Ice and Refrig.	2,672.95	543.55

\$ 9,194.74

The earnings for June, 1917, amounted to:

Railroad	\$10,952.12	\$ 4,048.49
Light and Power	8,930.35	3,849.92
Ice and Refrig.	2,629.77	318.339

\$ 8,216.80

DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY.

The advance in Detroit United Railway's gross revenue crossed the million dollar mark for the first half of the year on a total of \$8,728,634. The enormous increase in the cost of operating reduced the gain in net to \$56,793, and the increase in interest charges and taxes made the six months surplus \$1,364,371, a gain of \$11,904.

In June there was a gain of \$121,946 in gross, but this was more than offset by the increased operating expenses, which caused a decrease of \$24,001 compared with a year ago. An increase in fixed charges brought the surplus down by \$29,219.

The returns for six months and June show:

Six months.		
Total revenue	\$8,728,634.72	+ \$1,034,345.66
Total expenditure	6,177,860.49	+ 977,551.89
Net revenue	2,550,774.23	+ 56,793.77
Interest and taxes	1,186,399.51	+ 44,889.60
Surplus	1,364,374.72	+ 11,904.17

The June returns show:

Miles operated	874	+ 35
Total revenue	\$1,517,668.54	+ \$ 121,946.74
Total expenditure	1,153,546.19	+ 145,948.62
Net revenue	364,122.35	— 24,001.88
Surplus	157,434.21	— 29,219.05
Surplus	157,434.21	— 29,219.05

WESTERN CANADA POWER.

Western Power Company of Canada, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C., reports operating revenues for June, 1917, of \$37,301.74, an increase of 20.5 per cent over June, 1916. The net earnings for the twelve months ended June, 1917, are \$147,067.91, an increase of 31.0 per cent. over the twelve months ended June, 1916.

T. & N. O. EARNINGS.

The revenue from passenger and freight traffic on the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway during June totalled \$177,854, an increase of \$19,334, or 12.2 per cent. over the same month last year. Freight earnings amounted to \$119,311, an increase of \$25,102, or 26.7 per cent., while passenger earnings of \$58,782 showed a decrease of \$5,768, or 9.9 per cent.

GRANBY ANYOX SMELTER.

The capacity of the smelter of the Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Company, at Anyox, B.C., now 2,500 tons a day, is to be increased to 3,000 or 3,600 tons daily, according to J. P. Graves, former head of the corporation, who has just returned from the property. A furnace, two large converters, and appurtenant apparatus are included in the equipment. About \$6,000,000 has been spent by the Granby Company since it extended activities to the coast six years ago.

DEMERARA ELECTRIC.

The earnings of the Demerara Electric Co. of Halifax, N.S., for June, 1917, amounted to:

	Gross.	Net.
Railroad	\$5,094.63	\$ 98.63
Light and Power	7,391.64	4,246.31
Miscellaneous		101.05

\$4,443.99



MR. W. P. HINTON,
Newly appointed Vice-President and General Manager Grand Trunk Pacific.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

The gross earnings of Canada's three principal railroads for the first week of August were \$4,655,206, against \$5,109,376 in the corresponding week of 1916, showing the first decrease of the current year.

Compared with the corresponding week of 1915, when the aggregate was only \$3,219,273, there is a gain of \$1,435,933, or 44.6 per cent. As earnings in August, 1916, were record breaking, it is not surprising that August, 1917 earnings compare unfavorably with them.

The grain factor in the present returns is emphasized by the fact that both C. P. R. and C. N. R. show decreases for the first week of August, in the case of the C. P. R., the first decrease of the year, while Grand Trunk reports a small increase.

Returns for the week, with the change from the corresponding week of 1916, follow:

	1917.	Decrease.	P.C.
C. P. R.	\$2,559,000	\$426,000	14.3
G. T. R.	1,320,706	*64,330	*5.1
C. N. R.	775,500	92,500	10.7
Totals	\$4,655,206	\$454,170	8.9

*—Increase.

DOMINION'S FIGHTING FORCE.

According to a statement prepared by the Militia Department, on request of Mr. A. K. Maclean, the total "effective strength" of the Canadian Expeditionary Force on June 30th last, was 256,993, out of total enlistments the same date of 424,456. The "non-effective strength," accounting for the difference between total enlistments and effective strength is given at 167,463. Total casualties up to the end of July were 106,492.

Detail of the effective strength are given as follows: In Canada, 18,475; in England, 100,539; in France, 132,279; on sea, 3,944; and in "the Near East," 756.

Details of the non-effective strength are as follows:

In hospital in England, 23,760; in hospital in France (approximately), 9,500; discharged in England, 4,380; returned to Canada for discharge and for other causes, 21,380; struck off the strength in Canada, never proceeded overseas, 65,900; killed in action, died of wounds or sickness, presumed dead, reported missing, prisoners of war, 31,955; those for whom complete returns have not yet been obtained, 10,138.

The casualty list to July 31st last, totalling 106,492, contains the following details: Killed in action, officers, 887; other ranks, 17,338. Died of wounds, officers, 291; other ranks, 6,001. Died of sickness, officers, 69; other ranks, 1,345. Wounded officers, 3,056; other ranks, 70,645. Prisoners of war, officers, 117; other ranks, 2,460. Presumed dead, officers, 113; other ranks, 2,789. Missing, officers, 11; other ranks, 1,370.

U. S. INSURING SOLDIERS AND NURSES.

The long expected war compensation, indemnity and insurance bill was introduced in both Houses of Congress, on Friday, August 10.

Its outstanding feature is authorization of insurance for every fighting man and nurse at \$8 a year per \$1,000 worth, up to \$10,000. Drafted by international experts under Mr. McAdoo's direction, the proposed law is a substitute for the Civil War pension system. It will cost the Government \$556,000,000 the first two years.

Family allowances \$141,000,000; \$190,000,000; death indemnities \$3,700,000, \$22,000,000; compensation for total disability, \$5,250,000, \$35,000,000; compensation for partial disability, \$3,200,000, \$21,000,000; insurance against death and disability, \$23,000,000, \$112,500,000. Totals, first year, \$176,150,000; second year, \$380,500,000.

The ten thousand dollars worth of insurance for \$80 a year as compared with standard rates of about \$302 a year for \$10,000 for a man of 27, is possible because the Government doesn't require high priced salesmen, advertising and offices.

The Bill provides for the assignment of part of each man's pay to his family, for a separation allowance to be paid by the Government, for a graduated scale of payments for total or partial disability for a death indemnity and for the insurance.

If a man fails to make application for insurance on the \$7 to \$8 per \$1,000 plan, and is killed, the Government presumes him to have made application for a \$5,000 policy and pays his widow or his estate that amount.

For separation support of dependents the Bill provides that \$15 of the enlisted man's \$33 a month go to his wife. The Government, if there are two children, gives the wife \$32.50 a month in addition to that, making the minimum income \$47.50. Five dollars additional is allotted to each additional child. The father may give more than \$15 from his pay if he wishes.

If the man's father or mother is her dependent, and he gives \$5 a month of his pay for that, the Government gives \$10. Thus a private with a wife, three children and a mother dependent can, by allotting \$20 of his \$33 get \$47.50 from the Government, making \$67.50 for his dependents.

The Bill provides that a man without dependents or who does not allot half of his pay, may be compelled by the Government to deposit up to half his pay with the Government at 4 per cent interest compounded semi-annually.

If total disability results from injury or disease, compensation runs from a minimum of \$40 to a maximum of \$75 a month for enlisted men and up to \$200 a month for higher officers. An officer cannot receive this disability allowance if he receives retirement pay.

If a man loses both legs and both arms in battle, he would receive \$40 a month; or, if he needed a nurse \$20 more. If he had a dependent mother he would get \$10 more. If he later married, he would get \$15 more, and for each of the first two children by the marriage \$10 more, or \$105. He would be fitted with artificial arms and legs. If he wanted to start a store, he could collect a \$1,000 advance on his compensation, to be paid back at the rate of \$20 a month.

If a man dies, his funeral expenses, not to exceed \$100 will be paid, and if he leaves his wife, two children and his mother, they get \$60 a month in addition to the \$5,000 or \$10,000 insurance he may carry at \$8 per \$1,000.

Under the old pension system this family would receive only \$16 to \$24 a month.

This holds good whether a man died during the war or after he is out of it, if the wounds were suffered in America's service.

After he leaves the service he can retain his \$8 per \$1,000 insurance at that rate and change it into a policy maturing earlier than the regular war policy—that is, before death.

"I am afraid this high cost of living is going to introduce another innovation in the average kitchen."

"What is that?"

"The foodless cooker."—Baltimore American.